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THE JERUSALEM POST

SUNDAY, MAY 7, 1961 • 21 Iyar, 5721 • 22 Zvi Alka'ada, 1380

SURE

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IN her Budget speech in the Knesset on March 20 the Minister for Foreign Affairs told of her intention to visit the five Scandinavian countries — Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, and Finland — at the friendly invitation of their Governments, and of the privilege which would be hers to convey to the five nations and their leaders the profound and abiding thanks of the people of Israel and of Jews for the part they took in the salvation of the abominations of the Second World War. She hoped that her visit, and reciprocal visits of Scandinavian Ministers to Israel, would draw the bonds of friendship tighter and fortify our cooperation in the areas of responsibility of the United Nations and in a shared effort to further the development of lands that cry out to be developed.

Mrs. Meir embarked last Tuesday, and she begins her official tour today. With her go our best wishes, as they go also to the warm-hearted and amiable peoples to whom she now, in her vivid person, brings Israel's acknowledgment of most noble aid and comfort given to Jewry in the dreadful past, and a message of Israel's trust in our mutual future.

She will speak also of the debt we owe Scandinavia for staunch and balanced support of Israel's causes in the arena of international controversy. It is not only the vital casting of votes as this or that issue is to be decided in one or other chamber of the U.N., though in all conscience we need that often enough and our sense of obligation for it is strong and sincere.

There is, besides, a crystal-clear and invigorating current of sympathy and sober appraisal which flows beneath the attitudes of Scandinavia towards the problems, perplexities and performance of Israel, in all our contacts with each other, whether in politics or in the spheres of economics and cultural activity, as well as in Scandinavia's own arguments and interventions in whatever world forum topics of Israel are debated. Witness, outstandingly, the fraternal solidarity displayed in fighting with us for freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal against the mutinous lawlessness of Egypt.

It is that dependable relationship and background which lends its special character to every exchange between us and these calm, fair-minded and resolute men and women of the north. Thence also stems a content of two-way profit, not least in the realm of trade, where we may point with justifiable satisfaction to a yearly turnover totalling on for sixty million dollars: from Scandinavia we buy industrial machinery, office equipment, trucks, iron and steel, cellulose and newspaper, barley and frozen fish; to Scandinavia we sell citrus in the raw and processed, and tires and tubes, textiles, nylon and woolens. In modest measure we garb Scandinavia, mobilize and refresh it. Scandinavia beckons our rabbinical men, turns our factory wheels, promotes our administrative efficiency and puts us among the most voracious reading publics in the world.

But the special merit of our Foreign Minister's sub-Arctic voyage is to focus our appreciative and admiring concern on the identity of human outlook and basic instincts, the partnership in justice, brotherhood and peace, which are exemplified in the philosophies and the policies of Scandinavia and Israel. To highlight so rare a similarity to broaden and reinforce it, no Ambassador of Good-will could be more apt, more welcome and more winning than our classic embodiment of candour and serene courage. And our hands will be reaching out soon to greet the Nordic envoys when they in turn come to us as guests of our Government, and to offer them hospitable requital of the timely grace and help their countries gave, and are giving, to Israel and to all the children of Israel.

Murder Battalions Reported to IVB4

Jerusalem Post Reporter.

The leaders of the Einsatzgruppen (mass murder battalions) reported to Department IVB4 which Eichmann headed, according to documents being submitted to the Jerusalem District Court.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gideon Hausner, on Friday submitted one report from S.S. Brigadier-General Franz Stahlecker who headed Einsatzgruppe "A" — Stahlecker was a friend of Eichmann from youth. Mr. Hausner added.

The report lists the difficulties this group had in inflicting the Lithuanians to pogroms against the Jews. Stahlecker wrote:

"To our surprise, it was not easy at first to set in motion an extensive pogrom against the Jews. Kilmatis, the leader of the Lithuanian Fascist partisan group who was used for this purpose, succeeded in starting pogroms on the basis of advice given to him by a small Vorpostenkommando operating in Kovno. During the first pogrom on the night of June 28-29, 1941, the Lithuanian partisans did not kill more than 1500 Jews and set fire to several synagogues. During the following nights, approximately 2,500 Jews were made homeless in a similar way."

"In Estonia, due to the lack of Jewish population, we could not organize a pogrom," Stahlecker admitted.

"At the end of Stahlecker's report, which is dated October 15, 1941, the Attorney-General said, we find a detailed account of murders in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia, as if murdering persons was the same as packing sardines or salted fish. In all, 135,000 Jews and Communists there made up only a small proportion of the total killed by October 15."

Who's a Jew?

Heidrich, the head of the Reich Security Head Office, which included the Gestapo Department IVB4 which Eichmann headed, demanded for himself the sole right of determining who is a Jew in border-line cases involving the offing of mixed marriages. Heidrich's demand came only after several discussions were held on the subject.

According to the minutes of a meeting held on January 20, 1942, in the Ministry for Conquered Areas in the East, the question was dealt with at length. Stahlecker, Eichmann's subordinate, represented Eichmann.

It was decided that "a Jew is a person who recognizes his affiliation to the Jewish religion or to the Jewish community, or whose relationship to Judaism is evident from other circumstances."

Stahlecker/Heidrich asked that an order be promulgated providing that Jews living in mixed marriages (i.e. Jews married to Gentiles) should not receive different treatment to other Jews.

On May 17, 1942, Heidrich wrote: "I insist that the decision in all cases where there is doubt who is a Jew rests with me. If you don't accept my proposal, I refuse to allow publication of the order."

"If we recall," Mr. Hausner told the court, "what Heidrich said, we find that this is his interpretation of the law — then the ring closes from all sides."

The next document is a report sent from Düsseldorf to Eichmann "for the man acting in his stead." It deals with the deportation of 1,007 Jews from Düsseldorf to Riga.

Camp Guard Arrested

WEST BERLIN (JPA). — A former concentration camp guard, Heinz Jentzsch, was arrested here yesterday and charged with complicity in the murder of more than 400 prisoners in the camp at Ghetto.

More Rain to Follow Stormy Weekend

Jerusalem Post Staff.

Scattered showers accompanied by thunderstorms are expected to continue today. Heavy rains fell yesterday in several parts of the country, including Eilat, and temperatures fell below normal for May. The Tel Aviv area, however, enjoyed a dry sunny day.

Jerusalem had a winter storm during the afternoon, with a mid-day temperature providing that Jews living in mixed marriages (i.e. Jews married to Gentiles) should not receive different treatment to other Jews.

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HAPOEL 'OLYMPICS' END

By SHLOMO MOSER, Jerusalem Post Reporter.

HAIFA. — The seventh Hapoel sports rally ended last night with a brilliant show at the Kiryat Haim Stadium, winding up a week of competition in 16 branches of sport.

Some 30,000 persons watched the closing parade, which was almost identical with the opening rally at Ramat Gan.

The outstanding performance was again that of a group of Swedish gymnasts. Some 500 of the participating men and women marched past the cheering crowd. Each of the 31 delegations was preceded by local children carrying the national flag.

Closing speeches were made by Mayor Abu Khouby, Mr. Zeev Haring of the Histadrut, Minister of Education, and Culture, Mr. Abba Eban and the General Secretary of Hapoel, Mr. Yehoshua Ben-Zvi, who invited the guests to return for the eighth Hapoel meet in 1962.

With the speakers on the stand was Mr. Jules de Villers, General of the International Workers Sports Federation.

Immediately after the speeches, driving rain started to fall but hardly deterred the crowd, most of whom stayed on to watch the fireworks display, and a torchlight parade which lasted far into the night. Sports Results, Page 3.

TORNADO KILLS 15

FOUR, OKLAHOMA (AP). — A tornado lasting less than 10 seconds killed 15 persons and injured 27 as it tore through two Oklahoma villages Friday.

Zeller Surrenders and Joins Challe in Paris Prison

PARIS (Reuters). — Ex-General Andre Zeller, one of the four leaders of the Army putch in Algiers, yesterday gave himself up and was flown back here in a special military aircraft to join ex-General Maurice Challe in Sainte Prison.

Zeller, 43-year-old former Army Chief of Staff, surrendered to the Algiers Police Prefect, Mr. Rene Janin. Officials said he first notified M. Janin by letter of his intention.

Minutes later Zeller was formally charged with assuming illegal command and taking part in a rebellion. He faces a possible death penalty.

Zeller had last been seen leaving the Government building in Algiers in civilian clothes as the revolt collapsed on the night of April 25. He hid in a relative's house until yesterday, eluding the intense search for fugitive rebel leaders conducted by thousands of heavily armed police and troops.

The two other putch leaders, ex-Generals Raoul Salan and Edmond Jouhaud, are still at large. Salan, former Commander in Chief of Algeria, is also formally charged yesterday with "France-Soleil" yesterday reported that ex-General Salan and several rebel colonels had been sighted in the south Constantine region of eastern Algeria, where they had "commenced themselves inside an Army unit."

Major Elie de Saint-Marc, who led Foreign Legion paratroopers spearheading the Algiers revolt, was also formally charged yesterday with "France-Soleil" yesterday reported that ex-General Salan and several rebel colonels had been sighted in the south Constantine region of eastern Algeria, where they had "commenced themselves inside an Army unit."

Three generals held in the Sainte Prison in the revolt were today stripped of their ranks. A decree in the "Journal Officiel" named them as Gen. Marie-Michel Gourd, former Commander of the Constantine Air Force, and Air Force Generals Pierre Bigot, former Commander of the Air Force in Algeria, and Pierre Bigot, former Commander of the Air Force in Algeria.

A list of nine Generals and four colonels — including the four major leaders — have been deprived of their rank for the charges which were leveled against them.

An examining magistrate was awaiting ex-General Zeller on his arrival at the Sainte Prison last night to confirm the charges which were notified to him in the morning.

Zeller's arrest is likely to delay the start of the trial of ex-General Challe which had been scheduled for May 29 as both will be tried together. Justice sources said last night.

Generals Stripped

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Amini Asked To Form Iran Gov't

TEHRAN (AP). — Dr. Ali Amini, 55-year-old politician, economist, announced yesterday that he had been asked by the Shah to form a new Cabinet.

Dr. Amini is succeeding Sharif Esmaili, who resigned on Thursday following a police clash with a group of teachers demonstrating for higher pay.

Bourguiba Meets Kennedy; Raps Nasser's Ambitions

WASHINGTON (AP). — President Bourguiba of Tunisia will curtail his current visit because of a recurrence of bronchitis. His condition is not serious and it is still intended that he visit New York next Wednesday.

On Friday, President Kennedy and Bourguiba issued a joint communique after their second conference here. They agreed that the Algerian problem should be solved peacefully on the basis of self-determination.

They also agreed that the communique continued that the "orderly process" of decolonization is essential.

Earlier on Friday, Mr. Bourguiba addressed a National Press Club luncheon, and asserted that the Arab nations are no longer ready to accept their fate of being pawns in the cold war.

In response to questions about Nasser's Arab unity ambitions, Mr. Bourguiba gave a lengthy account of the history of Arab nationalism, and then accused Nasser of "spreading libel, insult and hatred" against every Government which does not "subscribe to his views."

He pointed out that any Arab state which disagreed with Nasser's claim to leadership was viewed by Cairo as a traitor to the Arab cause. He said that Nasser's dream is to have every Arab under his rule "despite the fact that only a few Egyptians are truly Arabs."

"North African countries do not yield to pressure and insults," he said. "They are not for positive neutralism. They don't want to stand against the West."

He said Nasser could follow whatever policy he wanted, positive neutralism, negative neutralism, and if I don't want to follow that policy, I will not follow it."

In reply to a question on Israel, Mr. Bourguiba said he thought it a point where men could know each other and discover they are all the same "regardless of race or religion. He said such human progress was "the main goal."

'Practical' Summit Opening in Liberia

MONROVIA (Reuters). — Heads of State or Government from most part of Africa have arrived here for the first "practical" summit conference. The delegates from 21 countries, representing more than two-thirds of the total population of independent Africa and more than 90 per cent of its non-white peoples. Although they will undoubtedly examine such topics as Angola, South Africa, South-West Africa, Algeria, the Congo, and the Sahara nuclear tests, delegates are unlikely to spend much time over these issues unless they feel practical and effective measures can be taken by their countries to alter the course of events or bring about desirable solutions.

The main work of the conference will be on such issues as economic cooperation, mutual assistance in the planning of health, educational, communications, transport and development schemes, and joint efforts to raise the level of foreign investments, speed up industrialization and ensure internal and external stability.

Meanwhile, at a rival conference, the foreign ministers of the "Casablanca countries" have held up their final communique since last Tuesday because of reported differences among them.

The countries represented are the UAR, Morocco, Libya, Guinea, Ghana and Mali, which met together last January in Casablanca. The P.L.N. "government" also sent a delegate.

The spokesman of the talks, a UAR official, said the ministers received the communique of the Casablanca group in the Congo, the Algerian rebels, the Palestinian Arabs and the people of Angola.

K Sees Soviet, U.S. Arms Cut Talks Shortly

MOSCOW. — Premier Khrushchev yesterday predicted that disarmament talks between Russia and America would be resumed "in the nearest future."

He was speaking in Erevan, the Armenian capital, at a meeting celebrating the 40th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power there.

The Soviet Premier's remarks were a revelation here. American sources said that discussions had been under way for some time and a tentative agreement has now appeared.

Mr. Khrushchev said that the Soviet Government was preparing seriously for talks with the U.S. about disarmament. He expressed the hope that America in turn would approach these negotiations with equal responsibility.

He repeated his formula for total disarmament, and said the Soviet Union would accept whatever controls the U.S. wishes.

Mr. Khrushchev advised the U.S. yesterday to open negotiations with Cuba to settle differences on a basis of "live and let live."

Mr. Khrushchev said the international situation had been aggravated recently. "The peoples of the whole world are greatly alarmed by the intrigues of the imperialist aggressors against the freedom-loving people of Cuba," he declared.

Turning to the situation in Laos, he said measures were now being taken "to put out the fire" there which was being started by the American efforts to divert that country from a position of neutrality to one of aggression.

One and all plead with the President to say something in his broadcast to reassure Algerian, European settlers as to their fate. As pointed out among others by the liberal, pro-Gaullist "Le Monde," if the Europeans' current mood of bleak despair mingled with unbroken defiance goes on much longer, the nightly cacophony of Algerie Francaise scintillates out on newspapers serving as to their fate. As pointed out among others by the liberal, pro-Gaullist "Le Monde," if the Europeans' current mood of bleak despair mingled with unbroken defiance goes on much longer, the nightly cacophony of Algerie Francaise scintillates out on newspapers serving as to their fate.

De Gaulle Urged To Soothe Colons

By MAURICE CARR, Jerusalem Post Correspondent.

PARIS. — As President de Gaulle spends the weekend writing the address which will be read to millions of homes on both sides of the Mediterranean, his desk in the Elysee Palace is littered with ever more "France-Soleil" messages in the form of despatches published by French newspapers from their correspondents in Algeria.

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JOHNSON DUE TO VISIT FAR EAST

WASHINGTON (AP). — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson will leave for a tour of the Far East on Tuesday, and will visit Honolulu, Saigon, Manila and Taipei, the State Department announced. He will also stop in Thailand, India and Pakistan, returning by way of the Middle East, where he has no plans to stop for conferences.

US Cheers Big Advance In Manned Space Trip

NEW YORK. — "Boy, what a ride," said American space pioneer Alan B. Shepard as he emerged from the capsule that carried him on the first U.S. manned space flight. His exultation was shared and exceeded by millions of Americans who gathered around radios and TV sets to watch the flight.

Officials at Shepard's hospital home on Grand Bahama Island said yesterday that he was in "excellent health" and very high spirits.

The spokesman of the project said yesterday that the tape records of Shepard's flight "showed he performed remarkably well the complex tasks required of him. Five minutes of weightlessness apparently posed no problem, nor did the increased gravity pull on re-entry."

This indicates, as did Gagarin's orbit flight, that man can pilot space vehicles, perhaps on quite long trips.

The U.S. Navy they exclaimed "what a beautiful sight" as he floated down on the earth, and then dropped to a safe landing in the Atlantic Ocean.

Beautiful Day

"It's a beautiful day," the 37-year-old Navy Commander told marines on the helicopter that plucked him from the capsule out of the water after a soaring flight 115 miles above the earth and 300 miles southeast from the Cape Canaveral launching pad.

Only 15 minutes after the rocket booster blasted off at 8:34 a.m. (EST Friday) after a brief 10-minute flight, Shepard climbed out of the escape hatch of the space craft and was picked up, to be transferred to the deck of the aircraft carrier Lake Champlain.

"I don't think there's much you'll have to do to me, doc. America's first space man remarked to one of the physicians waiting anxiously to determine if he suffered physical or psychological harm in his flight out of the stratosphere.

The difference is clearly

USSR Damns With Faint Praise

LONDON (Reuters). — Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev yesterday made his first public reference to the success of the American manned space-shot — but only obliquely.

He said in a speech in the Armenian capital of Erevan (Tbilisi) that Major Yuri Gagarin's flight had been "around the world, not just somewhere else."

The Soviet news agency Tass broke its silence on the flight yesterday by listing it as one of the "despatches from abroad" in its daily press review.

Later however — nearly 24 hours after the space-shot — Tass said Soviet scientific circles considered it "an undoubted achievement of the American space research programme."

JFK to Greet Shepard Tomorrow

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent.

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The difference is clearly

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zion on Friday showed Dr. George A. Weiss, Chairman of the Hebrew University's Board of Governors, around the Ben-Zion Institute at the Hebrew University. Dr. Weiss presented a collection of books and manuscripts of the late Prof. Isaac Ben-Zion, noted scholar of Chancery, noted author of "The Jews of the Old City".

Mrs. Chaim Weissman on Friday entertained at luncheon at her home in Rehovot. Mrs. Weissman is the wife of the late Dr. Chaim Weissman, a prominent Zionist leader.

Dr. Haim Yehonatan, Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, on Friday gave a luncheon for Dr. Joseph Weizsaecker, a German Zionist leader, and his wife.

Dr. and Mrs. Yehonatan on Thursday entertained at luncheon at the Eliahu Yehonatan Club. Dr. Yehonatan is the Director-General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

The President of the Commercial Club and Mrs. Aaron Rabinovitch on Friday gave a dinner in honor of the President of the World Zionist Organization, Dr. Nahum Goldmann.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown, of New York, were received at the Jewish Agency on Friday by Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod.

Prof. Shimon Kohn, of the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health, was guest lecturer at Bar-Ilan University in the Department of Clinical Psychology. The lectures were attended by students and teachers, members of the Tel Aviv Psychological Association, and social workers.

The Hadassah Medical Bureau announces that the office of the Administration has been transferred to the new Hadassah Medical Center near the Keren Hayesod building. The telephone number is 31251.

Dr. William Fendler, former Director of the Bar-Ilan University, is now at the Hadassah Medical Center. He will lecture at the Hadassah Medical Center on "The Future of Medicine in the U.S." on Monday (Monday) at 8 p.m. and on "The Future of Medicine in the U.S." on Tuesday (Tuesday) at 8 p.m.

Judith Yael Rabinovitch will speak on "Insurance Problems in Israel" before the Israel Insurance Association, 113 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

Histadrut Building J'm Amphitheatre
TEL. AVIV - The Histadrut Building on the 11th floor received the sum of \$500,000 from a Los Angeles donor to build an amphitheatre for the Histadrut cultural center in Jerusalem.

This was stated at a press conference held Wednesday by Dr. Yehonatan, Director of the Campaign.

Dr. Stein said the Campaign goal this year was \$1,000,000 more than was collected last year.

Reopen Mother-Child Clinics in Haifa
HAIFA - The eight Kupat Holim mother and child clinics here which were closed down last month as the result of a dispute between the Municipality and the Ministry of Health have now been reopened, the Municipality spokesman announced yesterday.

Under the new agreement between the two bodies, the Municipality will pay for the upkeep of the buildings and the Ministry will provide the medical budget.

The clinics were originally closed down when the Municipality insisted that the Municipality bear the entire expense of running the clinics.

Holocaust Museum Turned into Factory
TEL. AVIV - The Holocaust Museum at Kibbutz Lohamei HaGeta'ot has been turned into a factory for the production of electronic parts.

The French-made machines have already been installed at a cost of \$1,000,000 and running-in will start in a few weeks.

A new building has been put up for the Museum.

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FLYNNER, 9.5
ADDA, 10.5

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Torah Scrolls Recovered From Old City to Mt. Zion Today

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Some 40 pieces of Torah scrolls from the Old City of Jerusalem brought here via Europe by an American Jewish tourist will be placed today in the Beit Edui on Mount Zion during a ceremony marking the 13th anniversary of the fall of the Old City.

The exact date of the anniversary, according to the Hebrew calendar, was Friday two days ago. It was also on a Friday that the Old City surrendered.

The scrolls were retrieved by the tourist, who wishes to remain anonymous, some months ago when visiting the Old City to pray at the Western Wall. He made inquiries as to whether any Hired Torah scrolls were in the Old City and he is believed to have obtained the scrolls from a Arab dealer. He came away with the scrolls in a suitcase and arrived in Israel from Europe a few days ago.

The scrolls are believed to be the first to have been brought to Israel of the hundreds left behind when the Jews abandoned the Old City. Some of them were hundreds of years old, particularly those of the seven ancient synagogues of Yehonatan Ben Zakai. There have been reports, though unconfirmed, that many of the Old City scrolls had been sold by Arabs and found their way to the U.S. without their source having been revealed.

One of the Old City fell 13 years ago. The Arab commander, Col. Abdulla Tal (now in exile in Cairo), promised the rabbis Minberg and Hagan to look after the scrolls and negotiations that he would allow them to return in a few days to collect all the scrolls and take them to the New City. He failed to keep his promise then but later during the first truce allowed them back. By then, no scrolls were to be found. Abdulla Tal claimed that they had been looted by the Arab mobs.

1700 Coming To Summer Institutes
Over 1700 young people from 12 countries, more than a third of them from the U.S. and Canada, will attend the Zionist organizations Summer Institutes this year.

The participants will spend six to eight weeks attending short seminars and in tours of the country and in agricultural settlements.

ON THE AIR
FIRST PROGRAMME
7:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. - 12:00 p.m. - 12:00 p.m. - 12:30 p.m. - 12:30 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. - 4:30 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. - 9:00 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. - 10:30 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. - 11:30 p.m. - 12:00 p.m. - 12:00 p.m. - 12:30 p.m. - 12:30 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. - 1:00 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. - 1:30 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. - 2:00 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. - 3:00 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. - 3:30 p.m. - 4:00 p.m. - 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Bonn Will Use Eichmann Trial Evidence Against War Criminals

Opinion Sought On Polish Extradition

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

The Bonn Government has been formally approached by the Federal Republic of Germany to state its position on a possible request to extradite Eichmann should a similar request be made to it by Poland at the end of the trial.

There is capital punishment in Poland while there is none in Germany.

Dr. Servatius' assistant, Mr. Dieter Wechtenbruch, during his visit to Bonn, said that the Bonn Ministry of Justice on his recent visit to Germany, asked the Ministry for some indication of its position.

This was stated in Jerusalem over the weekend by Dr.

An official statement to that effect was made in Jerusalem on the evening of Dr. Servatius' departure by Hans Starbun, Head of the European Division of the German Federal Press Office, who said that the Bonn official German observers at the Eichmann trial. He returned to Israel from a short visit.

Dr. Starbun stressed that the manner in which the Eichmann trial is being conducted has made a very deep impression on both the Bonn Government and the German public at large. News to its fourth day, he said, it is still being given extensive coverage in the German press and on radio and television.

Grateful to Israel

"The German Government is extremely grateful to Israel for having made it possible for the German observers to witness the trial and view the cruelest period of its past," Dr. Starbun declared.

Their official West German observers at the Eichmann trial. He added that since the Bonn Government has no knowledge of any Polish extradition request, it could not stand on this issue as yet.

The Bonn Ministry of Justice at the same time decided to permit Dr. Servatius to act as a defense witness asked by Dr. Servatius to submit statements before the court. This procedure is not uncommon in German courts.

World Bank War of Port Authority

Jerusalem Post Staff

A cable from the World Bank has been received in Israel expressing opposition to the setting up of separate port councils under the projected Israel ports authority. The cable states that under the agreement with the Israel Government, the Bank will extend a loan of \$37.5m. for building Ashdod port if the Government establishes a port authority satisfactory to both sides.

The establishment of separate councils at each port would impede the work of the central ports authority and would create confusion, the cable states.

**Histadrut-Government
Stem-Clearance Contract**

TEL AVIV. — The Ministry of Labour and the Histadrut on Thursday night signed an agreement for the construction of 5,000 housing units to be completed by 1955.

During a brief ceremony held at the Ministry of Labour in the Kirya, the Minister, Dr. Giora Josephthal, declared that the agreement was part of a plan, IL43m, 3,000 housing-unit plan, IL25m, will be raised by the Government within the framework of various partnerships formed in conjunction with the Histadrut and the municipalities of Jerusalem.

TEL AVIV. Haifa and Petah Tikva. An additional IL10m, will be raised directly by the municipalities; IL7.5m, by the Histadrut and IL1.5 by the Shikun Housing Company.

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The Democracies of the North

Scandinavian Countries are Akin to Israel in Spirit

By H. AVIAM

THE five Northern countries which Mrs. Meir is now visiting are not world powers; they have no special interests in the Middle East; their Jewish population is very small—about 20,000 out of 20,000,000—and thousands of miles separate us from Scandinavia and its climate, history and economic circumstances could hardly be more different from ours. Yet our spiritual affinity and mutual appreciation with the Scandinavian countries is so pronounced that it expresses itself in an active popular interest which transcends the level of cordial intergovernmental relations and penetrates every segment of society.

The Scandinavian nations are small but freedom-loving; Denmark and Sweden have never known foreign rule, except for Germany's occupation of the former during World War Two, while Norway and Finland have been independent since the 19th century. This independence, however, was not merely an aim in itself but only a necessary context for individual freedom.

To the Scandinavians democracy means not merely equal civic rights but the exercise of these rights. This was accomplished by the abolition of all educational barriers and special privileges. Compulsory schooling dates back to the middle of the 19th century, and in addition Scandinavia with Denmark showing the way, was the first to develop an extensive network of institutions for popular education through evening classes, schools for adults and "people's universities". Literacy has long since disappeared.

Working Man's Ideal
To the Scandinavians democracy also means that the working man must be raised to the level where he can be culturally self-sufficient, enjoying the fruit of his labour and leading as full a life as the other social classes. This process of "social democratization" was started with the establishment of mutual aid and cooperative service among the farmers, and accelerated by the development of the consumers' cooperative and labour movements. Today the Scandinavian countries are in the forefront of the world farm and consumer cooperative movement, and their organizations have assured the producer of a respected social and economic standing and the consumer of services of the highest standard.

The labour movement in Scandinavia put in an appearance on the stage of history some time later than in Western and Central Europe, since in the North industrialization took place more recently. But in the past two generations the Scandinavian labour movement has made every socialist achievement its own. In Denmark, most of the governments of the past 30 years have included Socialists and generally been led by them. In Sweden the Socialist Party has been in power uninterruptedly since 1932, mostly alone, though at times as the head of a coalition government. Norway has been ruled for the past 25 years by a labour government supported by an absolute majority in Parliament ever since the end of World War Two.

The socialist movement's greatest achievements have been in Sweden, Scandinavia's biggest and richest country and the only one that was spared the tragedy of war in the 1940s. Its socialism is not of the dogmatic type; it governs the country not in order to ensure class rule but to provide leisure and welfare for the nation.

The Norwegian socialist

movement grew up in the twenties under the banner of more leftist slogans, but since the thirties its evolution has been roughly the same. When, in 1945, it took on the main burden of responsibility for the rehabilitation of its war-devastated country, it succeeded within a short space of time, with the help of a regime of austerity and strict planning, in reconstructing Norway and launching it on the way to accelerated development and a rising standard of living.

Scandinavia's socialism has not done away with private property; it has subjected it to public control and public responsibility so that the working man is no longer at the mercy of the property owner. It has not removed the barriers between the classes, but it has narrowed the gap between them and guaranteed to each its own unhampered development. As a result the Scandinavian countries have the highest standard of living and the least social differentiation in Europe and the world's most developed social security system—while guarding the freedom of the individual and protecting him from the incursions of a bureaucratic apparatus.

Neutral But International

The Northern peoples are proud peoples, jealous of their freedom and intensely devoted to their national values. Little Iceland, whose population now numbers 170,000, kept its language and literature alive through centuries of autocratic foreign rule. Neither poverty nor subjection dampened its spirit, until at last, in the 20th century, it surged forward to a national renaissance, political independence and rapid social and economic development.

Finland, whose short history, since it gained its independence after World War One, has been darkened by internal conflict and even civil war as well as a prolonged struggle against a mightier foe, since it stood up, solitary and proud, to all these disasters, and despite the heavy burden of reparations was able to rebuild its economy in a short space of time.

Except for a small and isolated minority, the Danes and the Norwegians did not swallow the bait of the Nazis' "Nordic" myths, and far from collaborating with the Germans fought these valiantly in the underground and on the field of battle. Even the Swedes, who did a great deal to spare themselves the horrors of war, did not allow the Nazi power that surrounded them on all sides to interfere in their own affairs.

The modern history of the Northern peoples discloses a strong isolationist and neutralist current as well as a trend in favour of international solidarity and humanitarianism. The latter trend has gained its most sublime expression in the spiritual development of the Norwegian people. The precursor of Norway's national renaissance, the poet Henrik Wergeland, fought for the admission of Jews to his country because he felt that his nation did not deserve freedom for itself if it did not provide freedom for all.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the central figure in Norway's struggle for full independence, fought at the same time for the cause of all of Europe's other unliberated peoples. Henrik Ibsen, that giant of the spirit, breathed every word of prejudice, privilege, pride and oppression.

The conqueror of the Arctic, Fridtjof Nansen, assumed the leadership of an international organization dedicated to aiding the victims of disease, hunger and civil strife. His son Odd, now on a visit to this country as a guest of the Government, followed in his father's footsteps when he set up his as-

sociation for aid to the victims of Nazism. The poet Arnulf Overland tried in vain to wake the world to the dangers of Nazism as far back as 1930, when he wrote:

You must no more slumber,
You must no more sleep,
You must not believe
It is only a dream.

There is only one thing
We now can do here:
Defend yourself now
In this last free hour,
Rescue your children,
Europe's on fire!

Much the same spirit pervaded the efforts of the Swedish socialist leader Hjalmar Branting, to set up a League of Nations worthy of its name; the Danish people's valiant mass transfer of the Jews to Sweden under the nose of the Nazi occupant; Sweden's generous opening of its gates to tens of thousands of refugees and its later aid in the reconstruction of the countries the German plague had overrun; and the proposal of freshly liberated Norway, still bleeding from the wounds of war, to take in immediately a thousand Jewish displaced persons.

A few years later these nations, who had witnessed the tragedy of the Jewish people under the German heel, were contemplating with sympathy the struggle for independence for a new society of free peoples, and an Israel labour movement. This sympathy may be self-understood; and so is the reciprocal affection and admiration for the Northern peoples who, so far away and so different, are akin in spirit.

ISRAEL'S TRADE WITH SCANDINAVIA

By DAVID KRIVINE

THE hard laws of economic competition, sharpened by tariff preferences, have narrowed the flow of trade between Israel and Scandinavia. But due to the exceptional political cordiality that prevails with these countries, all the Governments concerned are likely to do everything that negotiation can achieve to facilitate an upturn in commercial relations in the spirit of GATT.

Until recently, Israel's trade with Scandinavia except Sweden—has been based on clearing agreements. This trade has been declining ever the last five years. Sweden, Denmark, Norway and Finland, as well as to Iceland, were all lower last year than in 1956. In the case of Finland the decline was by half. The only country with which our trade has increased is significantly, Sweden, with which we have no bar-type arrangement.

Declining Need

The downward trend illustrates the increasing difficulties that Israel's commerce with these northern territories is beginning to meet. Commercial agreements are bilateral, based on a certain balance between exports and imports. It follows that one of the handicaps to promoting Israel's exports to Scandinavia has been her declining need to import Scandinavian products. Paper is now manufactured in Israel at the Hadera mills. Timber is being replaced as far as possible by other substances (plastics, cement, carton) in the building industry and in packaging. Less fish fillet is consumed as the supply of meat, poultry, eggs and fresh sea fish increases. The import of industrial goods is beginning to give way as local manufactures increasingly compete on the Israeli market. A typical example concerns a case at present being heard in court. Plaintiff is the agent for the import of Scandinavian traffic in the Leyland Company which proposes to construct lorries in Israel.

Finally, in the field of invisible trade (that does not figure in the above statistics), the growing fleet of Zim cargo vessels is gradually taking back the carrying trade to and from Israel ports that was handled in part by Scandinavian ships, in particular by the vessels of the world's top maritime nation, Norway. This causes murmurs among Scandinavian shipping interests. It has been a practice among the small, hardy northern populations with their long coastlines and seafaring traditions dating back to the Vikings, to supply shipping services to other countries. Nowadays every young state tries to build its own vessels and to give them first priority in carrying the country's goods and passengers.

A similar clash took place some years ago over air services. Here again, the Scan-

dinavian airline runs more planes than the flow of travellers to and from Scandinavia can fill. So they attempt to tap the big tourist trade between other countries, and formerly ran a service to Lydda—until El Al grew up to enter the competitive international fray. Landing rights are generally given to each other by countries possessing national airlines, on a basis of mutual equality. As El Al does not run services to Scandinavia, it sees no reason for sharing Israel's traffic with the Scandinavian air company. SAS was therefore compelled to close its services to Lydda.

The increasing difficulties that have been met by the Scandinavians are only to be expected as Israel, which is a trade deficit country, endeavours stage by stage to provide its own goods and services. It is only unfortunate that the chance of an objective circumstances, Israel's retrenchment in certain of its imports affects her Scandinavian trade more than her trade with other countries, from which Israel's imports are, if anything, increasing. But the disabilities are not on one side only. Obstacles are arising in Scandinavia, too.

It is plainly easier to ship goods when the receiver country gives an import quota. As the market is thrown open increasingly to international competition, it is harder for the Scandinavian market and thus have lower freight costs. However Israel was able at least to export up to now, most-favourable-nation treatment as regards tariffs. This situation is in danger of coming to a close with the formation of the European Free Trade Area.

No Common Tariff

EFTA, or "the Seven," differs from the European Economic Community or "the Six" in that EFTA does not propose to have a common tariff against the outside world. Each member country will maintain its own separate tariff as formerly, and plan lower these tariffs in its fellow-members of the Seven. By July 1960 the tariffs were reduced by 20 per cent, and they were due to decline by another 10 per cent by January 1, 1962. In effect the sharpening trade war of the Seven against the Six is bringing this second reduction into operation earlier still. On July 1 of the current year, this means that British raincoats will enjoy a 30 per cent tariff reduction against Israel on the Scandinavian market. Tariffs in Scandinavia are not unduly high, but such a preference, together with the long-distance freight costs, may spell a crippling burden for Israel's industrial exports.

Citrus exports, fortunately, are not affected for two reasons. First, the EFTA tariff concessions do not apply to agricultural products. Britain's low tariff system for her massive agricultural imports, which is basically different from the system prevailing on the Continent, is perhaps the chief reason for her inability to join the European Economic Commu-



Shy, trees and water — a typical Scandinavian landscape.

Dreaming of a Cool Summer

By A Special Correspondent

A SUMMER holiday in cool Scandinavia is what many an Israeli dreams about in the dog days of the shalom or when humidity rises uncomfortably in our coastal plain. Some lucky people even realize their dreams.

In Norway, he can sit freshly broiled trout straight from icy streams—that is if he has any appetite left after a typical Scandinavian smorgasbord. He can watch the yachting on Oslo Fjord, visit the much-discussed Vi-

ture park or take a trip up to Bergen and listen to Grieg's music, which so truly evokes Norway.

For the tourist who likes to boast of the less usual of the members of the Finnish capital of Helsinki is now easily accessible by SAS from Copenhagen. There he can spend whatever he can spare of his foreign currency allocation buying the handicrafts for which Finland is today famous, or he can sketch the admirable furniture made there to bring to his carpenter in Tel Aviv. The music lover will not fail

to go to a Sibelius concert. Sweden offers a special attraction for archaeology-minded Israelis—for visitors can obtain digging permits at the ancient Viking centre of Drottningholm and can easily find Viking ornaments and tools. The music lover will make sure of hearing some opera at the 18th century theatre of the Drottningholm Palace.

For those who can leave the beaten track, Iceland offers an equable climate despite its name, its famous hot springs and the world's oldest Parliament.

SCANDINAVIAN DEDICATION TO CAUSE OF FREEDOM Jews Were Saved from Nazis

By LENI YAHIL

THE events of World War Two gave us a tragic opportunity to gauge the dedication of the peoples of Scandinavia to the cause of freedom and human rights. What they did for the rescue of the Jews of Denmark and Norway epitomized by the gallant stand of King Christian X of Denmark and the overnight smuggling of his country into neutral Sweden, will long attest to man's love for his fellow-man.

Yet the history of the Jews in Scandinavia is comparatively recent. They did not appear there until the Northern peoples began to assert their power in Central Europe during the Thirty Years War. The first Scandinavian country formally to take in Jews was Denmark, whose great Christian IV invited Portuguese Jews to settle in 1622 in Glückstadt in the southern frontier province of Holstein, which he sought to fortify and develop.

Jewish settlement in Sweden goes back to 1774, when King Gustav III authorized Aaron Isaac, a Jew from the Northern German province of Mecklenburg, to settle in Stockholm.

Jewish immigration to Norway did not begin in earnest until the end of the century. In the wake of the Russian pogroms a further wave reached the country and all of Scandinavia. On the eve of World War One there were 6,500 Jews in Denmark, 7,000 in Sweden and 1,700 in Norway. Finland had about as many Jews as Norway.

After Crystal Night

When the Nazi persecutions began, the Scandinavian countries were among those where Germany's Jews sought rescue. The response was not particularly eager at the time, and a Scandinavian visa, or even a work permit, was often harder to get than at other consulates. Slowly, however, and particularly after the "Crystal Night" of 1938, committees of Jews and non-Jews began forming, especially in Denmark and Sweden, that worked for the admission of Jewish refugees and extended

assistance to the newcomers. Particular efforts were made to rescue the children, and special Jewish training centres were set up in both countries. In Denmark under the aegis of a Palestine Jew named Benjamin Sier, who happened to find himself in that country and in Sweden by his brother-in-law, a veterinarian named Dr. Gluck.

Thousands of "transmigrants," as they were called at the time, arrived in and departed from Denmark and Sweden. They were refugees on their way to this country to America and to other immigration countries, who spent weeks or months in Scandinavia, while waiting for their visas. When World War Two broke out there were 4,000 such refugees in Sweden, about 1,500 in Denmark and some 400 in Norway. Some of them succeeded in getting out before the invasion of Denmark and Norway on April 9, 1940, or even after it.

Danish Evacuation

The first years of the war went by without the Jews of Denmark coming to any harm, due to the unequalled stand of the Copenhagen Government which made it clear to the Germans that it would regard any measures against the Jews with the same measure of concern as other violations of the full autonomy granted Denmark upon their entry.

Indeed, Danish Jewry was safe until August 1943, when the Germans did away with Denmark's democratic institutions. Then came the historic operation in which everyone played an active part: all classes of the Danish people and its government, the Swedish people and authorities, and the Jews of Sweden. Only 472 Danish Jews found their way to Theresienstadt, of whom some 50 died, mainly elderly people.

This was of course, a time when Europe was no longer so certain of a German victory as it had been in the first years of the war. Still, neutral and unopposed but surrounded completely by the German ring, the Swedes had to be extremely careful. They did not extend very much assistance to the Jews of Ger-

many, Austria and Czechoslovakia, but were prepared to do much more for those of Denmark and Norway, particularly in 1943. The measures taken included various legal stratagems, such as the granting of citizenship permits of various sorts.

Bernadotte Programme

Already in 1942 the Swedes had extended assistance to Norway's Jews, half of whom had been deported to the death camps. The Stockholm Government took in the 900 Jews who had succeeded in crossing the border with the aid of the Norwegian underground, and did its best to renew the Swedish nationality of those Jews who had been at one time or another families had held it—and who remained under German occupation. The same was attempted when the persecutions began in Denmark, but again without much success. More was achieved in Hungary at one time, the summer and fall of 1944 the young Swedish diplomat, Raoul Wallenberg, succeeded in providing hundreds of Jews with Swedish citizenship documents that saved them from annihilation. In the succeeding years Sweden continued to give aid and succour to various displaced persons, including the survivors of the concentration camps.

The number of escapees given refuge in Sweden kept rising. On December 1, 1944 there were 180,530 of them, of whom 37,000 were Norwegian and 14,000 Danes. The number of Jewish refugees was 22,000, of whom 8,000 had escaped from Denmark and Norway and 12,000 under the Bernadotte rescue programme. Of these 22,000, about 6,000 were in Sweden after the war, bringing the country's Jewish population to 13,000.

The Jews of Finland too remained unharmed, guarded by the Finns from the German occupant. Those of Norway, suffering under Quilting's heel, could not all be saved. But by and large the Scandinavian peoples proved that a determined citizenry, even if weak before an armed occupant, can resist him if it is not to compromise the basic values of its way of life.

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